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Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

World Summaries
CROPS AND LIVESTOCK

FEBRUARY 25, 1960

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STOCKS

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service
Washington 25, D.C.

1959-60 SUGAR CAMPAIGN BEGUN WITH RECORD CARRYOVER

Current stocks of centrifugal sugar at the beginning of the 1959-60 campaign in 17 selected countries reached a new high, within the decade studied, of 4,859,000 short tons, raw value.

Except for France and the Netherlands, all of these countries are net exporters or potential exporters of sugar. In 1957 and 1958, these countries combined accounted for 71 and 74 percent, respectively, of world total exports of centrifugal sugar, 1/ and therefore the increase in stocks for this group is indicative of conditions in all exporting countries combined.

Current stocks are 2 million tons or 70 percent larger than at the beginning of the 1958-59 season when stocks were at their lowest ebb since the close of the 1951-52 campaign. In the latter campaign Cuba added some 2 million tons to world stocks. The new high, however, is only about 14.5 percent above the previous record for these countries at the start of the 1955-56 campaign.

Whether or not the current large stocks are excessive, of course, depends upon the prospects for sugar production in this campaign and the demands for sugar to supply domestic consumption and export markets. None of these factors can be precisely determined at this time. The U. S. Department of Agriculture released in December its preliminary estimate of 1959-60 world sugar production by countries in Foreign Agriculture Circular FS 6-59. World consumption of sugar in 1959-60 is expected to continue at about its current level of approximately 43.5 pounds per capita, including slightly more than 6 pounds per capita of non-centrifugal sugar.

The general level of prices for sugar in world export markets, which has remained at unusually low levels since early in 1959, gives evidence that world traders in sugar believe stocks of sugar are at least ample.

The relative level of carrover stocks can be compared with the annual use of sugar for purposes other than stocks. On the carryover date (beginning of the new grind) at the start of the 1959-60 campaign, stocks in these 17 countries together were equivalent to about 18.8 percent of the combined domestic use (or disappearance) and exports of these same countries in the season just ended. By individual countries, this relationship of stocks to recent use varied from a minimum of 5 percent in India to about 38 percent in Denmark and in Mexico.

This relative position of current stocks is sharply higher than on comparable dates in each of the 3 preceding campaigns, but not quite as high as the 19 percent at the close of the 1954-55 campaign.

1/ Excluded from the world total exports for this calculation were shipments between the United States mainland and Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, amounting to 1,952,000 tons in 1957 and 1,463,000 tons in 1958.

Stocks of centrifugal sugar, beginning of new grind, in selected countries, seasons 1950-51 to 1959-60

Country	Date 1/	Sugar-making season									
		1950-1951	1951-1952	1952-1953	1953-1954	1954-1955	1955-1956	1956-1957	1957-1958	1958-1959	1959-1960 2/
		1,000 short tons, raw value									
Indonesia..	May 1	-	-	-	0	38	40	39	29	25	50
Union of So. Afr..	May 1	29	20	54	64	46	46	50	34	74	116
Argentina..	June 1	-	-	-	23	142	219	107	62	24	368
Brazil.....	June 1	150	160	184	286	256	255	180	441	424	622
Australia..	July 1	107	119	104	132	188	135	158	195	157	189
Belgium....	Oct. 1	51	29	55	38	39	21	24	15	24	41
Denmark....	Oct. 1	7	8	14	18	74	14	21	25	33	130
France.....	Oct. 1	51	63	126	54	256	225	103	78	88	147
Netherlands	Oct. 1	59	89	45	33	49	24	34	91	80	160
Philippines	Oct. 1	35	36	30	46	85	173	148	82	98	232
Dominican Republic.	Nov. 1	11	30	38	40	147	103	158	20	93	209
India......	Nov. 1	105	219	604	235	69	689	663	550	403	150
Mexico.....	Nov. 1	63	161	217	266	268	347	150	295	337	506
Taiwan.....	Nov. 1	3/ 66	3/ 36	66	76	53	71	176	116	83	155
Cuba.......	Jan. 1	327	322	2,322	4/ 1,671	2,142	1,786	4/ 727	4/ 852	4/ 777	4/ 1,677
Haiti......	Jan. 1	1	1	2	3	1	5	3	1	3	8
Peru.......	Jan. 1	70	108	98	112	117	87	143	95	129	99
Total..		1,132	1,401	3,959	3,097	3,970	4,240	2,884	2,981	2,852	4,859

1/ All stock carryover dates, except for January 1, apply to the first year mentioned at the head of each column. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Probably October 1. 4/ Cuba stocks include prior shipments under bond in the U.S. for quota charge in the following calendar year as follows: 1953/54 - 31,000 tons; 1956/57 - 24,000 tons; 1957/58 - 102,000 tons; 1958/59 - 174,000 tons; 1959/60 - 133,000 tons.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Stocks may also be compared to annual production. The International Sugar Agreement obligates exporting members to try to regulate production in such manner that stocks on the carryover date shall not exceed 20 percent of annual production. Aggregate stocks in these 17 countries at the beginning of the current campaign were 18 percent of total production in these countries in the 1958-59 campaign. Similarly the Agreement obligates each exporting country to maintain minimum stocks on the carryover date equal to 12.5 percent of the basic export tonnage assigned to that country. In each of the member countries included in this group, stocks were well above this minimum.

The principal reasons for the jump in absolute and relative stocks during the 1958-59 campaign were the record sugar production in Europe and the relatively slight change in domestic consumption and exports.

On the basis of current forecasts of sugar production, domestic consumption and export probabilities during the 1959-60 sugar marketing year for these same 17 countries, it now seems likely that stocks at the close of this season will be no larger, and possibly somewhat smaller, than at the beginning, due largely to the lower 1959-60 sugar production in several European countries as a result of the 1959 drought, and to the planned reduction in several exporting countries such as Cuba, Australia, Argentina and Brazil.

World consumption of sugar is expected to continue to rise as population is increasing about 50 million persons per year, and per capita consumption of sugar is still low in many countries. Yet the current heavy availability of sugar in exportable positions, and the continuing moves toward self-sufficiency in importing countries, clearly call for conservative restraint by countries planning expansion in sugar exports in the immediate future.

1959 WORLD STONE FRUIT PRODUCTION HIGH

Conditions were favorable for stone fruit production in most world areas in 1959. Output generally was down in the Middle East and South America, although both areas reported increases in peaches and South America reported greater production of plums and prunes. Other world areas generally had larger crops, with occasional exceptions.

Apricots: World production of apricots in 1959 was about 38 percent above the previous year and about equal to 1957. Major gains were in the United States where production doubled over the light 1958 crop and Europe where it was up 36 percent.

Cherries: A 10 percent reduction in cherry production is reported with North America the only area showing an increase. Crops were hurt by the extended drought through much of the summer in Europe and production was 15 percent below 1958. This European loss accounts for most of the overall world reduction. Crops in Australia and New Zealand were about the same as last year. South America was down.

APRICOTS, FRESH: Production in specified countries, average 1951-55, annual 1957-59

Continent and country	Average 1951-55	1957	1958	1959 1/
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
North America				
Canada	3,740	7,025	5,775	4,300
Mexico	5,595	5,337	5,919	5,952
United States	209,140	190,400	108,000	229,800
Total	218,475	202,762	119,694	240,052
Europe				
Austria	10,595	12,963	9,384	12,329
France	43,878	119,533	33,918	45,194
Germany, West	2,130	1,154	1,433	1,653
Greece	10,277	19,288	8,298	17,613
Italy	36,589	40,454	27,139	53,770
Spain	68,247	92,814	137,542	126,764
Switzerland	4,012	2,205	6,063	7,165
Yugoslavia	19,209	35,825	4,277	46,958
Total	194,937	324,236	228,054	311,446
Asia				
Iran	74,957	80,000	67,400	70,000
Syria	21,205	26,455	31,967	11,023
Turkey 2/	22,765	22,046	13,228	20,000
Total	118,927	128,501	112,595	101,023
South America				
Argentina	11,164	16,755	15,763	11,398
Chile	3,105	4,079	4,409	4,409
Total	14,269	20,834	20,172	15,807
Africa				
Union of South Africa 3/	682	646	706	800
Oceania				
Australia	33,251	37,800	30,648	36,000
New Zealand	4,441	3,360	3,213	4,326
Total	37,692	41,160	33,861	40,326
Total Specified Countries	584,982	718,139	515,082	709,454

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Does not include wild apricots.
3/ Deciduous Fruit Board exports and local sales used.

CHERRIES, FRESH: Production in specified countries, average 1951-55 annual 1957-59

Continent and country	Average 1951-55	1957	1958	1959 [1]
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
North America				
Canada	13,180	15,125	18,925	10,675
United States	227,350	240,140	191,530	214,620
Total	240,530	255,265	210,455	225,295
Europe				
Austria	28,259	19,637	35,839	18,553
Belgium-Luxembourg	32,703	22,156	28,219	[2] 13,228
Denmark	2,735	8,708	9,149	10,000
France	91,134	75,541	69,037	81,484
Germany, West	191,665	111,418	233,600	163,500
Greece	9,341	15,794	9,427	10,871
Italy	139,252	124,990	185,407	187,942
Netherlands	19,330	2,205	9,331	10,196
Norway	3,910	3,940	5,040	5,181
Spain	38,138	49,120	55,644	49,604
Sweden	9,700	7,606	12,125	882
Switzerland	62,831	27,558	71,650	38,580
United Kingdom	25,491	29,120	30,240	16,800
Yugoslavia	77,252	89,066	80,358	103,396
Total	731,741	586,859	835,066	710,217
Asia				
Japan	3,653	6,382	6,063	6,614
Syria	1,920	661	882	882
Turkey	43,977	51,458	54,473	50,000
Total	49,550	58,501	61,418	57,496
South America				
Argentina	2,625	3,858	3,307	1,576
Chile	1,465	3,086	3,307	3,300
Total	4,090	6,944	6,614	4,876
Oceania				
Australia	6,446	6,408	6,600	6,500
New Zealand	348	336	357	378
Total	6,794	6,744	6,957	6,878
Total Specified Countries	1,032,705	914,313	1,120,510	1,004,762

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[1] Preliminary.
[2] Belgium only.

PEACHES, FRESH: Production in specified countries, average 1951-55, annual 1957-59

Continent and country	Average 1951-55	1957	1958	1959 1/
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America				
Canada	2,582	2,801	3,043	1,885
Mexico	2,341	2,382	2,503	2,756
United States	60,798	61,518	71,069	73,806
Total	65,721	66,701	76,615	78,447
Europe				
Austria	217	110	326	223
France	6,675	12,483	8,497	12,263
Germany, West	1,977	460	1,043	942
Greece	604	1,758	1,906	2,768
Italy	18,509	25,105	24,709	37,766
Netherlands	78	41	46	41
Spain	4,743	3,857	3,794	3,674
Yugoslavia	769	1,047	730	1,525
Total	33,572	44,861	41,051	59,202
Asia				
Japan	2,425	6,180	6,366	7,303
Korea	725	750	681	700
Syria	50	37	64	60
Turkey	834	2,827	3,189	3,200
Total	4,034	9,794	10,300	11,263
South America				
Argentina	5,375	7,395	5,319	5,976
Chile	1,149	1,768	1,745	1,800
Total	6,524	9,163	7,064	7,776
Africa				
Union of South Africa 2/	45	53	36	50
Oceania				
Australia	2,907	3,000	2,400	3,000
New Zealand	444	688	692	759
Total	3,351	3,688	3,092	3,759
Total Specified Countries	113,247	134,260	138,158	159,797

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Deciduous Fruit Board exports and local sales used.

PLUMS AND PRUNES, FRESH: Production in specified countries, average 1951-55, annual 1957-59

Continent and country	Average 1951-55	1957	1958	1959 1/
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
North America				
Canada	19,410	14,150	16,200	12,675
Mexico 2/	6,711	8,576	8,995	8,929
United States	556,980	573,000	361,300	540,900
Plums	84,260	88,300	68,800	105,400
Prunes 3/	472,720	484,700	292,500	435,500
Total	583,101	595,726	386,495	562,504
Europe				
Austria	68,303	54,880	93,371	84,055
Belgium-Luxembourg	28,490	5,556	13,448	4/ 22,046
France	146,460	91,579	67,659	106,323
Germany, West	446,386	168,787	445,439	360,557
Greece	12,935	16,414	11,328	13,925
Italy	108,393	97,013	84,293	109,271
Netherlands	27,050	2,646	16,340	15,432
Norway	12,170	10,582	13,373	19,070
Spain	53,794	66,095	64,062	55,115
Sweden	16,093	16,094	13,228	24,251
Switzerland	37,258	22,046	38,580	39,683
United Kingdom	120,517	52,640	79,520	108,640
Yugoslavia	823,313	648,200	599,651	1,300,714
Total	1,901,162	1,252,532	1,540,292	2,259,082
Asia				
Japan	51,964	53,261	36,376	36,376
Syria	1,411	1,102	3,086	3,307
Turkey	62,144	83,528	84,421	80,000
Total	115,519	137,891	123,883	119,683
South America				
Argentina	37,037	51,477	36,707	45,271
Chile	17,048	23,920	25,022	25,000
Total	54,085	75,397	61,729	70,271
Africa				
Union of South Africa 5/	3,999	3,098	2,722	3,000
Oceania				
Australia	22,032	24,012	25,000	23,500
New Zealand	2,374	4,557	4,095	3,612
Total	24,406	28,569	29,095	27,112
Total Specified Countries	2,682,272	2,093,213	2,144,216	3,041,652

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Does not include wild plums which are 85 percent of total production. 3/ Includes California dried prunes converted to fresh basis at the ratio of 2½ pounds fresh to 1 pound dried. 4/ Belgium only. 5/ Deciduous Fruit Board exports and local sales used.

Peaches: World production of peaches in 1959 was up sharply over 1958 with every producing area reporting an increase. Only Spain of the major producing countries reports a decrease and this, along with losses in some less important countries, was more than offset by increases, primarily in the United States and Italy.

Plums and Prunes: Plum and prune crops were up sharply, with only Asia reporting a decrease. Highest percentage increases were in the United States (50) and Yugoslavia (117); the world's largest producers of prunes.

RECORD 1959 CORN HARVEST CONFIRMED

The early forecast of a record 1959 corn production has been confirmed by latest information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. World production is now estimated at 7,825 million bushels, 7 percent above the previous record in 1958 and 39 percent above the 1950-54 average. Gains in production are due to increased yields and larger acreage -- mainly increased yields, as acreage is only 14 percent above the 1950-54 average.

Unprecedented crops in the United States and in Eastern Europe account for the new record world production. Outturns are smaller than in 1958 in most other areas. The U. S. production of 4,361 million bushels accounts for 56 percent of the estimated world total.

Record carryover of 1,530 million bushels of U. S. corn combined with the new bumper production brings total supply for the 1959-60 season to 5,891 million bushels, 12 percent above the previous record in 1958-59. Domestic requirements are now forecast at about 3.6 billion bushels, 100 million more than for 1958-59.

The record crop of 720 million bushels in Eastern Europe, mainly in the Danube Basin countries, is 52 percent above the 1958 outturn. Substantial surpluses appear to be available, especially in Yugoslavia and Rumania.

Corn production in North America is estimated at 4,673 million bushels, 14 percent above the previous record in 1958. The U. S. production for all purposes, as now placed at 4,361 million bushels, is 15 percent above the 1958 harvest because of increased acreage. The 84.6 million acres reported harvested for all purposes is 15 percent above the 1958 acreage, but yields were slightly lower than in 1958. Mexico's production of 224 million bushels was also at a new high. Both acreage and yields set new records. Canada's crop of 31 million bushels was larger than expected and has been exceeded only once.

CORN: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1950-54, annual 1957-59 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Yield per acre 3/				Production			
	Average 1950-54	1957	1958	1959 4/	Average 1950-54	1957	1958	1959 4/	Average 1950-54	1957	1958	1959 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:												
Canada	370	515	498	489	53.6	57.5	60.0	63.4	19,835	29,613	29,892	31,023
El Salvador	626	408	410	—	14.0	17.2	14.6	—	8,780	7,000	6,000	—
Guatemala	1,357	1,564	1,600	—	12.5	11.5	10.9	—	17,000	18,000	17,500	—
Honduras	719	838	865	—	11.6	11.6	11.7	—	8,325	9,700	10,100	—
Mexico	11,417	13,324	15,691	16,062	12.4	13.3	12.9	14.0	141,390	177,155	202,744	224,400
Nicaragua	277	365	327	372	14.4	11.2	12.8	11.6	3,976	4,100	4,200	4,300
United States	80,826	72,616	73,327	84,609	38.5	47.1	51.8	51.5	3,112,091	3,422,331	3,800,863	4,361,170
Cuba	415	432	358	462	16.0	15.5	16.2	16.2	6,640	6,700	5,800	7,500
Estimated total 5/	96,920	91,050	94,070	105,790	34.4	40.5	43.5	44.2	3,331,000	3,688,000	4,091,000	4,673,000
Europe:												
Austria	156	122	121	114	34.8	48.2	50.4	50.1	5,426	5,880	6,100	5,710
France	894	1,344	1,457	1,736	29.5	40.8	45.2	41.2	26,394	54,800	65,870	71,500
Greece	630	534	511	527	15.5	19.6	17.3	20.6	9,746	10,475	8,830	10,850
Italy	3,316	3,360	3,200	—	33.8	41.1	45.3	—	112,232	138,000	145,000	150,000
Portugal	1,192	1,194	1,185	1,196	14.1	14.1	13.2	13.2	16,752	16,810	15,600	15,800
Spain	991	930	940	965	27.2	30.2	38.4	40.8	26,980	28,100	36,060	39,400
Estimated total Western Europe 5/	7,230	7,510	7,430	7,760	27.7	34.0	37.4	38.0	200,000	255,000	278,000	295,000
Albania	250	—	—	—	20.4	—	—	—	5,100	—	—	—
Bulgaria	1,780	1,875	1,455	—	15.4	25.1	18.9	—	27,500	47,000	27,500	—
Czechoslovakia	350	415	445	463	34.9	42.2	42.4	44.8	12,200	17,500	18,850	20,750
Hungary	2,830	3,330	3,225	3,385	30.5	35.4	35.7	41.4	86,200	118,000	115,000	140,000
Rumania	7,350	9,145	9,000	8,800	17.0	21.5	16.0	28.4	125,000	197,000	144,000	250,000
Yugoslavia	5,950	6,400	5,906	6,400	21.8	34.8	26.3	41.4	130,000	222,800	155,500	265,000
Estimated total Eastern Europe 5/	18,550	21,700	20,570	21,040	20.9	28.3	22.9	34.2	388,000	615,000	472,000	720,000
Estimated total all Europe 5/	25,780	29,210	28,000	28,800	22.8	29.8	26.8	35.2	588,000	870,000	750,000	1,015,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	10,400	14,300	20,000	—	18.3	19.2	30.0	—	190,000	275,000	600,000	—
Asia:												
Turkey	1,581	1,752	1,678	1,658	19.9	16.9	14.9	14.5	31,402	29,530	25,000	24,000
China	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	410,000	—	—	—
India	8,745	9,820	10,300	11,000	11.4	12.4	11.6	11.3	99,892	121,450	120,000	124,000
Pakistan	1,013	1,086	1,140	1,088	15.8	16.5	16.4	17.4	16,016	17,880	18,640	19,000
Indonesia	4,940	5,157	6,800	7,400	16.5	14.2	14.7	14.9	81,600	73,200	100,000	110,000
Japan 7/	107	119	122	124	23.3	32.1	35.8	34.0	2,488	3,819	4,370	4,212
Philippines	2,764	3,300	3,400	3,400	10.3	10.3	11.8	12.4	28,384	34,000	40,000	42,000
Estimated total 5/	42,260	44,450	48,050	49,290	16.9	16.2	17.9	15.7	715,000	720,000	860,000	775,000

Africa:												
Belgian Congo & Ruanda-Urundi	1,097	1,196	1,196	—	13.5	15.5	17.0	—	14,768	18,500	20,300	19,300
Kenya 8/	150	267	—	—	28.9	26.2	—	—	4,334	7,000	6,280	—
Egypt	1,819	1,836	2,030	1,926	33.9	32.1	34.1	31.9	61,670	58,860	69,200	61,400
Morocco 9/	1,236	1,119	1,184	1,000	7.7	7.1	12.3	13.5	9,536	7,900	14,515	13,520
French West Africa 10/	1,552	—	—	—	10.1	—	—	—	15,658	—	—	—
Madagascar	200	220	230	—	14.0	13.2	12.6	—	2,800	2,900	2,900	—
Angola	1,300	1,480	1,544	—	8.2	8.8	8.2	—	10,670	13,000	12,600	—
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	—	2,500	3,000	—	—	17.6	16.7	—	—	44,000	50,000	—
Union of South Africa	7,865	—	—	—	14.7	—	—	—	115,450	131,600	140,000	—
Estimated total 5/	23,900	26,800	27,800	27,410	15.3	15.5	16.0	15.7	365,000	415,000	445,000	430,000
South America:												
Argentina	4,833	—	—	—	24.8	—	—	—	120,098	220,000	215,000	—
Brazil	12,700	14,320	14,308	15,000	19.4	20.3	20.3	20.3	247,000	290,000	290,000	305,000
Chile	135	158	167	165	26.2	32.9	31.4	—	3,542	5,200	5,240	—
Colombia	1,800	1,273	1,680	1,730	17.1	22.3	16.4	—	30,800	28,350	27,600	—
Peru	636	581	581	—	19.2	18.3	18.6	—	12,186	10,650	10,830	—
Uruguay	643	881	890	—	10.7	12.3	5.3	—	6,902	10,870	4,700	—
Venezuela	700	700	735	—	18.4	19.3	19.0	—	12,850	13,500	14,000	—
Estimated total 5/	22,380	25,370	25,920	26,960	20.1	23.4	22.6	21.9	450,000	595,000	585,000	590,000
Oceania:												
Australia	173	184	180	195	26.9	30.4	37.2	30.8	4,654	5,600	6,700	6,000
New Zealand	5	6	7	10	62.0	50.0	60.0	60.0	310	300	420	600
Estimated total 5/	180	190	190	210	27.8	31.6	36.8	33.3	5,000	6,000	7,000	7,000
Estimated world total 5/	221,820	231,370	244,030	253,260	25.4	28.4	30.1	30.9	5,645,000	6,570,000	7,340,000	7,825,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which follow; thus the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1959 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvest which begins early in 1960. 2/ Figures refer to harvested area as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for the Southern Hemisphere, revised preliminary forecasts. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Soviet corn area shown is reported as area harvested for grain only, whereas reported production presumably includes also grain equivalent from some of the acreage harvested for silage. 7/ Dried corn only. Previous published series included some immature corn. 8/ Production on European holdings only. Allowances for native cultivation, not shown, are included in estimated total for Africa. 9/ Excludes data for areas formerly known as Spanish Morocco and Tangier. 10/ Includes French Guinea.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service officers, results of office research and related information.

Corn production in Europe exceeded a billion bushels, for the first time. About 70 percent was in Eastern Europe, mainly in the Danube Basin. Yugoslavia and Rumania are the largest producers. These countries together produced about 215 million bushels more than in 1958. Production in Western Europe was up moderately because of large crops in Italy and France, the principal producers of the area.

The corn crop in the Soviet Union is indicated to be considerably smaller than the record harvest of 1958. The acreage planted to corn for grain appears to have been sharply reduced and growing conditions were much less favorable than in 1958, pointing to somewhat smaller yields than the 1958 record.

Asia's corn production is estimated at 775 million bushels, 10 percent below the large 1958 outturn. A good part of the reduction is indicated for Mainland China. Actual estimates are not available, but available information points to a substantial reduction from the high level of the 1958 crop. Some increase is reported in India, Indonesia and the Philippines.

Corn production in Africa is estimated to be slightly below the large 1958 crop. Firm estimates are not yet available for most countries, but what information is available indicates moderate reductions for many of the principal producers.

Prospects are good for South America's harvest, which begins in March, and the total for the area is expected to show little change from the high level of the past 2 years. The present outlook is for some reduction in Argentina because of drought in some regions. That reduction, however, may be offset by a larger outturn in Brazil.

Corn is of minor importance in Oceania. The harvest is forecast at 7 million bushels, of which 6 million is forecast for Australia.

1959-60 COCOA BEAN CROP TO SET RECORD

The Foreign Agricultural Service's second estimate of the 1959-60 world cocoa bean crop places production at 2,161 million pounds. This is a record, reflecting favorable growing conditions in practically all areas, and is 9.3 percent higher than the relatively good 1958-59 production of 1,976 million pounds.

The 1959-60 North American cocoa crop is estimated at 187.1 million pounds compared to a 1958-59 crop of 169.5 million. Some increases are expected this year in all of the primary producing countries.

Favorable weather, coupled with improved cultural practices, account for a good crop in Costa Rica, while Cuba's 1959-60 crop is expected to be larger than the one in 1958-59 which was reduced by dry weather and civil disturbance.

Prospects for the 1959-60 Dominican Republic cocoa crop indicate a return to a more normal crop of 77.2 million pounds following the low output of 1958-59. Rainfall this year has been about normal with no unusual insect damage.

Reports from Mexico indicate that good tree conditions and minimum rainfall have resulted in good quality of beans for the crop now being harvested. Trinidad's 1959-60 cocoa production is estimated at 21.0 million pounds compared with the 1958-59 crop of 18.5 million which was reduced both by dry weather and disease.

Total 1959-60 cocoa bean production in South America is estimated at 557.1 million pounds, compared with 517.7 million in 1958-59. Production in Brazil is now estimated at 410 million pounds for the October-September 1959-60 year. Weather was very favorable for the main crop harvest which was completed about the middle of January, and the set of pods for the coming Temporao crop (beginning May 1960) is reportedly excellent.

Colombia's 1959-60 production is estimated at 31 million pounds, compared with a 1958-59 crop of 29 million. Expansion of Colombia's production has recently received considerable attention, and a campaign has been started to plant 800,000 new cocoa trees annually as well as improving the 18 million trees now existing in the country.

Ecuador's 1959-60 cocoa crop is estimated at 70 million pounds, compared with the previous year's production of 64 million which was affected by a considerable amount of "Monilia pod rot." The unusual amount of rainfall during the pod formation stage increased the occurrence of the disease.

Venezuela had a relatively poor rainy season in the Barlovento and central regions, thereby causing deterioration in the outlook for the 1959-60 crop. The current crop, however, is expected to be slightly larger than in 1958-59. Peru's 1959-60 cocoa production is expected to total 6.6 million pounds; 1958-59 output amounted to 5.2 million.

Total 1959-60 cocoa bean production in Africa is now estimated at 1,376 million pounds; 9.8 percent higher than the relatively good outturn of 1,253 million during 1958-59.

COCOA BEANS: Production in principal producing countries, averages 1935/36-1939/40, 1950/51-1954/55, annual 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60 1/

Continent and country	Average 1935/36-1939/40 2/	Average 1950/51-1954/55	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America:					
Costa Rica	14,356	14,289	3/ 19,000	3/ 20,000	3/ 22,000
Cuba	7,000	6,092	5,100	5,300	5,600
Dominican Republic	54,049	73,179	78,000	67,900	77,200
Grenada	8,536	6,684	4,000	4,500	5,500
Haiti	3,349	4,251	4,000	4,000	4,500
Jamaica	4,750	4,822	7,000	7,000	7,200
Mexico	2,500	22,455	30,000	33,100	34,200
Panama	10,418	3,129	4,500	4,000	4,500
Trinidad and Tobago	31,635	18,200	19,000	18,500	21,000
Other North America 4/	4,059	4,413	5,000	5,200	5,400
Total North America	140,652	157,514	175,600	169,500	187,100
South America:					
Bolivia	5/	5/	6,500	6,500	6,500
Brazil	263,980	274,703	380,000	383,000	410,000
Colombia	20,000	22,600	25,750	29,000	31,000
Ecuador	42,373	59,245	68,000	64,000	70,000
Peru	5/	5/	4,000	5,180	6,600
Venezuela	36,934	38,008	35,000	30,000	33,000
Total South America	363,287	394,556	519,250	517,680	557,100
Africa:					
Belgian Congo	2,809	5,288	10,600	10,600	11,000
Cameroun	58,350	123,190	147,700	134,040	145,500
Fernando Po and Rio Muni	25,000	37,568	50,500	48,500	50,000
French Equatorial Africa	1,871	6/	7,000	6,000	6,600
French West Africa 7/	109,937	128,055	99,200	120,000	145,000
Ghana 8/	609,363	524,897	474,300	575,000	660,000
Liberia	9/	9/	2,000	2,000	2,000
Nigeria 10/	216,318	234,821	180,000	314,000	310,000
Sao Thome and Principe	22,496	17,379	20,000	19,000	20,000
Sierra Leone	9/	9/	5,600	5,800	6,000
Togo	9/	9/	10,000	16,000	18,000
Other Africa 11/	9/ 8,154	18,840	2,000	2,000	2,000
Total Africa	1,054,298	1,090,038	1,008,900	1,252,940	1,376,100
Asia and Oceania:					
Ceylon	7,931	5,965	7,000	7,000	7,000
Indonesia	3,310	1,928	3,000	2,600	3,000
New Guinea	-	-	7,500	9,500	11,000
New Hebrides	3,916	1,742	2,000	2,500	2,500
Philippines	-	-	4,000	4,500	6,750
Western Samoa	2,326	6,203	9,000	10,000	10,000
Total Asia and Oceania	17,483	15,838	32,500	36,100	40,250
World total	1,575,720	1,657,946	1,736,250	1,976,220	2,160,550

1/ Production for most countries is on an October 1 to September 30 year except for Brazil prior to 1956-57, which is on a May 1 to April 30 basis. 2/ Export data have been used for all countries with the exception of Mexico, Cuba and Colombia. 3/ Some cocoa beans produced in Costa Rica move across the border for marketing in Nicaragua. 4/ Includes Dominica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Nicaragua, St. Lucia and St. Vincent. 5/ Not available. 6/ Included in Cameroun. 7/ Mostly Ivory Coast. 8/ Formerly Gold Coast and British Togoland. 9/ Prior to 1956-57 French Togoland, Liberia and Sierra Leone are included in other Africa. 10/ Includes British Cameroons. 11/ Includes Angola and Malgache Republic.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments. Other foreign source material, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, and other information.

Ghana and Nigeria, the largest producers in Africa, both have bumper crops this year. Ghana's 1959-60 crop is expected to be 4.7 percent higher than the very good 1958-59 outturn. Optimum weather conditions, capsid control through spraying and some new plantings coming into production have combined to boost production in these countries for this season.

The Belgian Congo's 1959-60 cocoa crop is estimated only slightly higher than the 1958-59 crop despite the increased number of trees which came into production during 1959. This is attributed to unfavorable weather during 1959.

Newly-independent Cameroun is vying this year with French West Africa for the third spot among African producers. French West Africa is making a good recovery this year from the 1958-59 crop, increased use of insecticides and excellent weather conditions are contributing toward a better crop. The quality of the Ivory Coast crop this year also is reported to be good.

There is a marked interest in extending existing plantations and planting new areas in Sierra Leone. Further development of cocoa plantations is also taking place in Tanganyika.

Asia and Oceania are expected to produce 40.2 million pounds of cocoa beans in 1959-60, whereas the 1958-59 crop amounted to 36.1 million. The largest increase is expected for the Philippines, however the expansion of production also is expected to continue in New Guinea.

WORLD FLAXSEED PRODUCTION DOWN MODERATELY

World flaxseed production in 1959 is estimated at 124 million bushels, 5 percent less than in 1958 but 4 percent more than the average annual outturn during 1950-54.

The 6-million bushel decline from 1958 was due largely to the sharp drop in the U. S. crop, although production in Canada also was down and output in the Soviet Union probably declined. In contrast, India's crop, harvested early in 1959, was the largest since 1948 and Argentina's crop, harvested late in 1959 and early in 1960, was the largest since 1947.

As of January 1, 1960 total availabilities of flaxseed and linseed oil for export and carryout from the 3 major exporting countries--Canada, the United States and Argentina--are estimated at the equivalent of about 52 million bushels of seed, 10 million less than a year earlier.

Of the total, about 12 million are estimated to be in Canada, 11 million in the United States and 29 million in Argentina. Whereas, because of the difference in growing seasons, these quantities represent availabilities in Canada and the United States through June 30 and July 31, respectively, availabilities in Argentina are for the entire calendar year.

FLAXSEED: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries and the world, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1957-59 1/

Continent and country	Harvested acreage					Yield per acre					Production				
	Average		1957	1958	1959 2/	Average		1957	1958	1959 2/	Average		1957	1958	1959 2/
	1935-39	1950-54				1935-39	1950-54				1935-39	1950-54			
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:															
Canada	307	997	3,486	2,623	2,391	5.1	9.4	5.5	8.7	8.9	1,508	9,369	19,179	22,766	21,277
Mexico	16	118	45	32	40	6.9	15.8	11.7	14.7	15.9	111	1,872	525	472	630
United States	1,451	4,306	4,899	3,789	3,132	7.4	8.7	5.3	10.2	7.3	10,991	36,809	25,919	38,568	22,709
Total	1,774	5,421	8,430	6,444	5,563	---	---	---	---	---	12,610	48,050	45,623	61,806	44,616
South America:															
Argentina	6,077	1,656	2,657	2,458	3/ 2,260	9.8	10.9	9.3	9.9	13.4	59,571	17,888	24,802	24,408	30,392
Brazil	---	4/ 74	5/ 122	5/ 115	5/ 148	---	4/ 12.6	10.0	8.9	7.2	---	4/ 925	1,226	1,028	1,060
Chile 6/	7/ 5	16	16	17	17	7/ 8.2	12.4	11.9	12.0	12.4	7/ 37	195	186	199	209
Uruguay	407	5/ 382	336	5/ 292	5/ 179	9.6	9.9	8.6	9.7	10.6	3,894	3,682	2,891	2,835	1,893
Estimated total 8/	6,570	2,130	3,130	2,882	2,604	---	---	---	---	---	64,032	22,690	29,105	28,470	33,554
Europe:															
Belgium-Luxembourg 6/	75	77	64	59	---	8.9	8.6	9.9	9.4	---	664	661	632	552	547
Denmark	---	17	4	4	3	---	14.0	17.6	12.4	15.9	---	235	75	46	43
Finland 6/	9/ 9	4/ 5	---	---	---	7.5	4/ 10.0	---	---	---	36	4/ 52	---	---	---
France 6/	92	121	167	143	117	5.0	5.7	10.7	8.8	9.4	464	685	10/1,777	10/1,264	10/1,100
Germany, West 6/	4/ 45	14	7	---	---	4/ 10.6	12.2	10.6	---	---	4/ 476	173	79	---	---
Greece	---	7	5	5	---	---	5.3	6.0	5.7	---	79	36	27	28	---
Italy 6/	30	45	32	27	---	6.7	10.0	11.3	11.1	---	202	456	362	302	---
Netherlands 6/	42	70	56	40	37	13.0	12.1	14.3	13.1	14.8	546	850	799	518	554
Spain 6/	4/ 3	30	33	---	---	4/ 4.2	5.3	7.8	---	---	4/ 13	179	260	---	---
Sweden	---	45	4	4	2	---	15.6	20.7	18.4	19.0	---	722	89	73	34
United Kingdom	4/ 2	19	---	---	---	---	17.0	---	---	---	40	328	---	---	---
Estimated total, West Europe 8/	315	455	375	325	295	---	---	---	---	---	2,555	4,395	4,115	3,135	2,955
Germany, East 6/	23	68	68	65	---	11.3	---	5.5	6.2	---	260	---	373	402	---
Hungary	28	37	6	6	9	9.5	7.0	10.7	6.9	---	283	260	67	39	---
Rumania	6/ 42	58	85	60	---	6.5	5.7	5.5	3.6	---	275	350	468	217	---
Estimated total, East Europe 8/	325	600	655	630	625	---	---	---	---	---	2,745	4,630	4,255	4,005	3,995
Estimated total Europe 8/	640	1,055	1,030	955	920	---	---	---	---	---	5,300	9,025	8,370	7,140	6,950
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	4/ 6,434	4,620	---	---	---	4/ 5.1	---	---	---	---	4/32,115	---	---	---	---
Africa:															
Algeria	---	10	---	---	---	---	6.5	---	---	---	---	66	---	---	---
Egypt 6/	7	9	11	13	14	12.4	14.8	14.9	15.3	15.5	87	127	168	192	221
Morocco	51	175	80	122	105	7.1	6.2	5.1	6.1	8.2	362	1,103	409	745	863
Estimated total 8/	65	290	205	250	265	---	---	---	---	---	500	2,135	1,670	2,210	2,470
Asia:															
Turkey (Europe and Asia)5/6/	48	98	71	88	72	7.3	9.1	8.9	10.7	9.6	349	898	630	945	689
India 5/ 11/ 12/	4,098	3,511	4,156	3,129	3,708	4.7	4.2	3.7	3.2	4.6	19,352	14,824	15,360	9,960	17,200
Japan 5/ 6/	50	44	39	35	30	4.2	3.7	3.7	4.5	4.9	211	160	146	159	147
Pakistan 12/	---	72	75	75	75	---	6.8	7.4	7.4	7.4	---	455	560	560	560
Estimated total 8/	4,231	3,760	4,430	3,415	3,970	---	---	---	---	---	20,111	16,545	17,280	12,195	19,170
Oceania:															
Australia 13/	14/	31	97	35	114	---	7.4	3.5	11.3	10.8	14/	252	343	400	1,226
New Zealand	1	15	---	8	---	14.2	19.1	---	---	---	17	269	---	---	---
Estimated total 8/	1	46	102	43	122	---	---	---	---	---	17	521	443	550	1,376
Estimated world total8/	19,715	17,322	22,590	19,055	18,445	---	---	---	---	---	134,685	118,965	118,490	130,370	124,135

1/ Harvests of the Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere countries in 1959 is combined with the Southern Hemisphere harvest which begins late in 1959 and ends early in 1960. Estimates do not include China where annual production probably varies from 1 to 2 million bushels. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Estimate based on planted area officially estimated at 2.8 million acres. 4/ Less than 5 years. 5/ Planted area. 6/ Acreage includes area for fiber. 7/ 1935 only. 8/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries. 9/ Flax and hemp. 10/ Includes seed from fiber flax. 11/ Officially reported figures plus Indian official estimates for unreported tracts for 1935-39 only. Estimates for unreported tracts for 1950-59 not available. 12/ Prior to 1945 figures for India include Pakistan. 13/ Flax grown for seed only. 14/ Less than 500.

It is not likely that total availabilities from Argentina could move out in the first half of the current year in view of the present Argentine policy of exporting only oil. In recent years oil production during the first 6 months of the year represented 55 to 60 percent of the year's total, while exports fluctuated from about 30 to 65 percent of the year's total.

North American flaxseed production in 1959 declined over one-fourth from 1958. Canada's crop at 21.3 million bushels was down 7 percent as a result of the 9-percent cut in acreage. As of the end of October about 8 million bushels remained unharvested because of snow. Farmers continued to harvest whenever conditions permitted and a survey by the Canadian Wheat Board early in December revealed about 3.9 million bushels still unharvested, largely in Manitoba and Sasketchewan. There has been some harvesting since then. If spring weather is dry and favorable, the bulk of the crop remaining in the fields may be harvested. On the other hand, about half of the volume could be lost or regarded as unfit for commercial use.

The quality of the crop will not equal that of 1958 although the oil yield of early marketed seed was good. Whereas approximately 90 percent of the 1958 crop graded number 1 C.W., the proportion this season will be substantially lower.

With a carryin on August 1, 1959 of 6.2 million bushels Canada's total flaxseed supply of 27.5 million bushels is only 1.0 million less than last season. However, because of the large volume of low grade flaxseed, a larger-than-normal quantity is likely to be used by local feed companies. Thus, domestic disappearance may be larger than usual. Allowing 11.3 million bushels for domestic use and deducting 4.5 million bushels which had been exported by the end of December, leaves availabilities on January 1 for export and carryout at about 12 million bushels.

U.S. production at 22.7 million bushels was more than one-third below the 1958 crop and the smallest outturn since 1946. The small crop was the result of the 17 percent decline in harvested acreage, and poor yields. Hot, dry weather in July and August damaged the crop in North and South Dakota, which together have produced 65 to 75 percent of the U.S. crop in recent years.

With flaxseed and linseed oil stocks in the United States at about 19.7 million bushels, flaxseed equivalent basis, at the beginning of the marketing year total supplies are estimated at 42.4 million bushels, 10 million less than the previous year. As of January 1, 1960 flaxseed and linseed oil stocks at about 24 million bushels, flaxseed equivalent basis, were 13 million less than a year earlier. Allowing 13 million bushels for domestic use as seed and oil for the second half of the marketing year would leave 11 million bushels available for export and carryout on June 30.

Of this total, about 2.8 million bushels of flaxseed (actually in the form of 55.6 million pounds of oil) is held by the Commodity Credit Corporation and is being offered for domestic and export sale.

The South American flaxseed crop, harvested largely in November and December, increased an estimated one-fifth from the previous year. The Argentine crop is estimated officially at 30.4 million bushels, one-fourth more than in the previous year and the largest outturn since the 35-million-bushel crop of 1947. Wet weather at planting reduced the acreage somewhat, but ample rains during the growing season and dry weather during harvesting resulted in a better-than-average harvest.

With a carryover of seed and oil on January 1 of an estimated 2.4 million bushels, seed equivalent basis, and a crop of 30.6 million bushels, total Argentine supply was 33 million bushels. Allowing 4 million bushels for domestic use leaves availabilities for export and carryout for calendar 1960 at 29 million bushels.

Uruguay's 1959 flaxseed crop was expected to total about 1.9 million bushels, according to the first official estimate. This is a decline of one-third from the 1958 crop and the smallest outturn since the 1.8 million bushels produced in 1942. The decrease resulted from smaller plantings which, according to the second official estimate, were 40 percent less than the previous year and the smallest in 32 years. Rains necessitated replanting in some areas after first plantings failed because of flooding and erosion. With a carryover on January 1 of the equivalent of 0.6 million bushels of seed (actually, 12 million pounds of oil) and a production of 1.9 million bushels, total supply was 2.5 million bushels. As domestic needs for seed and oil require about 0.4 million bushels, about 2 million bushels are available for export and carryout as oil during calendar year 1960.

Brazil's crop, also harvested in November and December, is estimated at 1.1 million bushels, only slightly larger than the previous year's outturn despite a substantial increase in acreage. Excessive rains late in the season and during harvest in Rio Grande do Sul, where the bulk of the crop is grown, caused production to fall short of expectations. While it is unlikely that domestic supplies for the current year will be considered sufficient to warrant exports of flaxseed and linseed oil, the fact that these commodities are now on the free market has contributed to a domestic price increase and should encourage future production for export.

European production is believed to have declined somewhat in 1959 although estimates for some countries, particularly in Eastern Europe, are not yet available. Drought in the flax-producing area of the Soviet Union last year is believed to have reduced production 5 to 10 percent from 1958.

The relatively small production in Africa increased about 12 percent in 1959 with sizable increases percentagewise in Ethiopia, Morocco, and Egypt.

Asia's 1959 flaxseed production increased almost 60 percent from the previous year, attributable to the spectacular gain in India. The 17.2 million-bushel harvest, following the near-record low of 10 million bushels in 1958, was the largest since 1948. The expansion from the year before was due to an acreage increase of almost one-fifth and better-than-average yields resulting from favorable weather. Contrary to earlier fears of smaller plantings for the new crop to be harvested during February-April 1960, the improvement in internal prices for flaxseed and flaxseed products during the last quarter of 1959 provided the necessary stimulus for farmers to plant as large an acreage as in the previous year. Weather was favorable early in the season and no serious pest infestation occurred, but recent reports indicate some concern over inadequate moisture in the Northwest. As India consumes linseed oil for edible purposes, exportable supplies depend to some extent on the supply of other edible oils. Annual exports of oil in recent years have been the equivalent of about 2 million bushels of seed.

Production in Oceania, virtually all in Australia, is estimated to have been over 2.5 times the previous year's crop. Australia's harvest, now estimated at 1.2 million bushels, was 3 times that of 1958 due to sharp acreage expansion. As a result of the increased production, import requirements for linseed oil during the second half of 1960 will be significantly smaller than in recent years.

LENTIL PRODUCTION EQUALS 1959; GARBANZOS UP

Lentil production in 19 reporting countries exceeded 6 million bags in 1959, equal to 1958, but 4 percent below the 1950-54 average. The area harvested was 1.1 million acres, nearly equal to 1958, and an increase of 19 percent over the 1950-54 average.

The Americas: Production in the Americas for 1959 was approximately 640,000 bags, down 5 percent from 1958 and 40 percent from the 1950-54 average. Chile, the largest producer, with 300,000 bags was up 4 percent from 1958 and 22 percent over 1950-54. Argentina's production of 90,000 bags was down 52 percent from 1958, in spite of increased acreage. Adverse weather and insects were chiefly responsible. During the 1950-54 period Argentina produced over 630,000 bags, while Brazil and Mexico produced approximately 100,000 bags between them in 1959. Mexico, with over 60,000 bags about equaled its 1958 output.

Europe: In Europe, 6 countries raised 1.4 million bags, about equal to the 1958 production and 15 percent above the 1950-54 average. Spain was the largest producer, with 675,000 bags, up 8 percent from 1958 and 56 percent from 1950-54 average. Spain's output was as large as the other 5 producing countries did collectively. Greece with over 200,000 bags, 10 percent above the 1950-54 average, approximated its 1958's production, Italy produced 275,000 bags, down 25 percent from 1958 and 17 percent below 1950-54. Yugoslavia and Austria, both smaller producers, had a combined outturn of 40,000 bags.

Middle East: The Middle East, with 5 countries reporting, produced 2.7 million bags, 5 percent or 100,000 bags more than in 1958, about equal to the 1950-54 average. The crop in Turkey, the big producer, totaled 1.4 million bags, about equal to 1958 and the 1950-54 average. Syria with 1 million bags was 27 percent over 1958, and about equaled the 1950-54 average. Iraq's 200,000 bags was slightly under 1958, but 47 percent above the 1950-54 average. Jordan with 100,000 bags was almost equal to 1958 but down 55 percent from the 1950-54 average. Lebanon, a smaller producer, raised about 45,000 bags in 1959.

Africa: In Africa, production in 3 countries totaled 1.4 million bags. Egypt, the largest producer, with a crop of over 1 million bags was up 4 percent from 1958 and 13 percent over the 1950-54 average. Algeria's 150,000 bags equaled the 1958's production but was 16 percent below the 1950-54 average. Morocco with over 100,000 bags was up 14 percent from 1958, 6 percent above the 1950-54 average.

Garbanzos

Production of garbanzos (chickpeas) in 18 reporting countries for 1959 exceeded 175 million bags. This was 30 percent over 1958, and almost 55 percent over the 1950-54 average. India and Pakistan, world's largest producers accounted for over 90 percent of total production and 33 percent of the total increase. The balance of the production for 1959 was mainly Spain, Mexico, Turkey and Italy, where the aggregate increase over 1958 was negligible, but was 6 percent over the 1950-54 average.

Planting in the 18 reporting countries in 1959 totaled 30 million acres, a 7 percent increase over the 28 million in 1958, and 30 percent above the 1950-54 average. Garbanzo production for the last decade has been increasing rapidly in India, Pakistan and Mexico. It has held fairly steady in the Middle East and Europe but declined in the African countries.

LENTILS, DRY EDIBLE: Acreage and production in specified countries average 1950-54, annual 1957-1959

Continent and country	Acreage				Production			
	1950-54	1957	1958	1959	1950-54	1957	1958	1959
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/
Americas:								
Argentina	64	31	46	75	637	129	187	90
Brazil	8	5	5	5	62	35	35	2/ 35
Chile	54	47	52	53	246	257	289	300
Mexico	9	10	10	9	53	60	62	62
United States	3/ 10	10	27	34	3/ 77	95	104	2/ 155
Total	145	103	140	176	1,075	576	677	642
Europe:								
Austria	1	1	1	2/ 1	6	7	8	2/ 7
France	29	30	31	30	192	176	258	172
Greece	36	48	39	36	195	328	213	214
Italy	65	63	61	67	334	378	368	276
Spain	101	106	99	101	433	639	626	675
Yugoslavia	2	5	5	4	26	27	23	26
Total	234	253	236	239	1,186	1,555	1,496	1,370
Middle East:								
Iraq	33	33	30	2/ 30	136	172	220	2/ 200
Jordan	46	58	61	2/ 60	220	262	99	2/ 100
Lebanon	5	6	6	2/ 6	40	44	44	2/ 45
Syria	167	230	295	2/ 300	1,007	1,702	789	1,000
Turkey	153	203	204	203	1,387	1,609	1,433	1,367
Total	404	530	596	599	2,790	3,789	2,585	2,712
Africa:								
Algeria	83	32	32	2/ 32	179	149	150	150
Egypt	80	86	82	83	971	1,168	1,058	1,100
Morocco	31	22	30	30	96	59	119	102
Total	194	140	144	145	1,246	1,376	1,327	1,352
Grand Total	977	1,026	1,116	1,159	6,297	7,296	6,085	6,076

1/ 100-lb. bags. 2/ Office estimate. 3/ 3-year average. 4/ 4-year average.

GARBANZOS (CHICKPEAS), DRY EDIBLE: Acreage and production in specified countries, average 1950-54, annual 1957-1959

Continent and country	Acreage				Production			
	1950-54	1957	1958	1959	1950-54	1957	1958	1959
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/
Americas:								
Argentina	15	15	14	22	95	110	99	238
Chile	19	24	25	28	87	100	130	145
Mexico	285	339	346	351	1,893	2,344	2,381	2,601
United States	5	8	9	2/ 9	30	30	89	65
Total	324	386	394	410	2,105	2,584	2,699	3,049
Europe:								
Greece	61	57	56	57	355	424	402	382
Italy	225	221	208	212	1,204	1,121	1,155	1,093
Portugal	112	123	119	134	364	426	404	497
Spain	847	699	704	704	3,238	2,888	3,086	3,086
Yugoslavia	2/ 20	19	12	2/ 20	3/ 100	106	110	2/ 150
Total	1,265	1,119	1,099	1,127	5,261	4,965	5,157	5,208
Middle East:								
Lebanon	4	5	5	2/ 5	29	22	26	2/ 25
Syria	69	72	88	2/ 90	360	273	154	2/ 160
Turkey	195	208	212	214	1,840	1,984	1,984	1,874
Jordan	2/ 20	15	9	10	3/ 83	81	40	2/ 50
Total	288	300	314	319	2,312	2,360	2,204	2,109
Far East:								
India	18,383	24,265	22,862	24,840	91,247	140,314	109,767	152,889
Pakistan	2,670	3,380	3,239	3,140	12,988	16,072	15,410	13,448
Total	21,053	27,645	26,101	27,980	104,235	156,386	125,177	166,337
Africa:								
Algeria	63	57	55	2/ 60	263	302	291	2/ 300
Egypt	14	11	11	11	194	143	159	2/ 159
Morocco	185	86	131	104	757	231	617	419
Total	262	154	197	175	1,214	676	1,067	878
Grand Total	23,192	29,604	28,105	30,011	115,127	166,971	136,304	177,581

1/ 100-lb. bags. 2/ Office estimate. 3/ 4-year average.

The Americas: The United States and 3 reporting Latin American countries produced about 3 million bags of garbanzos in 1959. Mexico, the largest producer, raised 2.6 million bags, up 9 percent over 1958. Argentina harvested over 230,000 bags, 140 percent more than in 1958. Chile's 145,000 bags was up 12 percent over 1958. Output in the United States a relatively small producer, was 65,000 bags in 1959, compared with 89,000 bags in 1958, a decrease of 27 percent.

Europe: Five reporting countries in Europe produced 5.2 million bags of garbanzos in 1959. Spain, the largest producer, harvested 3 million bags, about equal to 1958 and the 1950-54 average. Italy, another large producer in 1959, with 1.1 million bags about equaled 1958, but the crop was 10 percent under the 1950-54 average. Portugal produced almost 500,000 bags, 23 percent over 1958 and 35 percent over the 1950-54 average. Greece, with 380,000 bags was down 5 percent from 1958, and 8 percent over 1950-54. Yugoslavia, one of the smaller producers raised 150,000 bags in 1959, compared with 1958 an increase of 36 percent.

Middle East: The Middle East, with 4 reporting countries, produced over 2 million bags of garbanzos in 1959. Turkey produced 1.8 million bags or 90 percent of the total. Syria raised 160,000 bags, while Jordan and Lebanon, smaller producers had less than 100,000 bags combined. The Middle East was down 4 percent from 1958 and 9 percent under the 1950-54 average.

Far East: India and Pakistan produced between them over 160 million bags of garbanzos in 1959. India alone produced over 150 million bags, 40 percent higher than its 1958 production. Pakistan with 13 million bags was down 13 percent from 1958.

Africa: Africa, with 3 countries reporting, harvested almost 850,000 bags. Morocco, largest producer in this group harvested almost 420,000 bags of garbanzos in 1959, down 22 percent from 1958, 45 percent from the 1950-54 average. Production in Algeria and Egypt in 1959 was over 450,000 bags, with Algeria producing 300,000 bags and Egypt the remainder.

WORLD DRIED FIG PACK DECREASES IN 1959

Commercial dried fig production in 1959 for the 7 principal producing countries is estimated at 169,800 short tons or about 3 percent less than the 175,700-ton world pack for the preceding year. World production of dried figs has been below the 1952-56 average of 183,800 tons since 1957. The 1959 packs in the United States, Greece, and Italy were below that of the preceding year while the packs in Portugal and Turkey were larger.

FIGS, DRIED 1/: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, average 1952-56, annual 1955-59

Country	Average 1952-56	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 2/
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Algeria	30,400	22,500	27,000	26,000	25,000	3/
Argentina	1,200	1,700	1,400	1,400	1,700	3/
Greece	28,400	28,000	30,000	24,500	31,000	27,000
Italy	51,200	36,000	48,000	45,000	49,000	40,000
Portugal	13,000	13,200	12,900	10,200	10,800	13,200
Turkey	34,000	31,000	42,000	31,000	35,000	39,000
Total foreign	158,200	132,400	161,300	138,100	152,500	150,800
United States	25,600	25,400	24,800	22,700	23,200	19,000
Grand total	183,800	157,800	186,100	160,800	175,700	169,800

1/ Beginning with this publication Syrian and Lebanese production figures are being omitted because of insufficient data.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ 1959 not available. 1952-56 average used for world total.

Exports in 1959-60 by Greece, Italy, Portugal and Turkey combined are forecast at about 55,000 tons, compared with roundly 54,000 tons in 1958-59; export movement to date has been active. These export figures include dried edible figs, fig paste, and industrial-grade dried figs.

Country	Exports		Forecast
	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Greece	13,800	15,700	16,500
Italy	3,500	6,100	3,300
Portugal	7,300	7,700	6,600
Turkey	23,000	24,300	28,700
Total	47,600	53,800	55,100

Exports of fig paste to the United States during the 1959-60 season are expected to approximate 4,000 tons (about 1,600 to 2,200 tons from Turkey and 2,000 tons from Portugal). In 1958, the United States imported 8,025 tons of paste.

The 1959 Italian commercial dried fig pack is estimated at 40,000 short tons, down 9,000 tons from 1958. Production estimates from the commercial regions are: Campania, 6,000 tons; Calabria, 11,000 tons and Puglia, 23,000 tons. The quality of the 1959 pack is reported to be generally poor, with many of the dried figs going into industrial use.

Turkey's 1959 dried fig pack is estimated at 39,000 short tons, a 4,000-ton increase from the 1958 crop. Quality of the natural fig this year is reported to be even better than last year's good quality fruit. Disposition of the 1959 pack is estimated as follows: exports of 19,000 tons of whole dried figs, 4,500 tons of fig paste, and 5,500 tons for industrial use, and 10,000 tons for domestic consumption.

The 1959 Greek dried fig pack is estimated at 27,000 short tons, a 4,000-ton decrease from 1958 and 1,400 tons below the 28,400-ton average for 1952-56. Qualitywise, this year's pack was reported to be excellent. The exportable stock of Greek dried figs on December 1, 1959 was estimated close to 1,600 short tons.

The total commercial dried fig pack in Algarve, Portugal for 1959 is estimated at 13,200 short tons, a 22-percent increase over the 10,800-ton 1958 crop. However, the 1959 production of edible dried figs is estimated at 8,800 tons, about the same as in 1958. Variable weather throughout 1959 is blamed for the small proportion of the commercial pack being of edible quality. Portuguese exports of edible dried figs and paste come only from Algarve.

Exports from the edible 1959 pack are expected to reach 6,100 tons--2,200 tons as paste and 3,900 tons as dried figs. Most of the paste (about 2,000 tons) is expected to be sold to the United States.

Dried fig stocks on hand February 1 suitable for edible use--as figs or paste--are estimated at 1,700 to 2,200 tons.

WORLD COTTON PRODUCTION AT RECORD HIGH

World cotton production in 1959-60 is now estimated at a record high of 46.9 million bales (500 pounds gross weight), according to the latest estimate by the Foreign Agricultural Service. This crop exceeds the 1958-59 record by 2.6 million bales, or 5 percent, and is 8.1 million bales larger than the average for the 5 years 1950-54.

In the United States, the cotton harvest proceeded rapidly under generally favorable weather conditions. By January 16, 1960, a total of 14.4 million running bales or about 98 percent of the estimated crop had been ginned. Yield is placed at 465 pounds per acre for the 1959 crop, only 1 pound below the 1958 record. Harvested acreage is estimated at 15.2 million acres, up 28 percent from the 82-year low of 11.8 million in 1958. As a result, the 1959 U. S. crop of 14.7 million bales is 3.2 million larger than in 1958. The larger production is expected to be more than offset by a sharp increase in exports and a moderate increase in consumption, resulting in a reduction in carryover next August.

COTTON: Acreage and production in specified countries, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1957-59 1/

Continent and country	Acreage					Production 3/				
	Average		1957	1958 2/	1959 2/	Average		1957	1958 2/	1959 2/
	1935-39	1950-54				1935-39	1950-54			
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
NORTH AMERICA:										
El Salvador	9	63	99	132	106	5	53	161	177	150
Guatemala	--	23	43	54	43	2	20	64	75	75
Mexico	725	1,936	2,247	2,510	1,780	334	1,333	2,085	2,345	1,650
Nicaragua	9	101	218	223	163	5	87	219	218	160
United States	27,788	22,861	13,558	11,849	15,164	13,149	14,092	10,964	11,512	14,701
British West Indies	20	17	13	10	--	5	4	6	3	--
Haiti	--	39	41	41	--	22	7	5	5	--
Total 4/	28,642	25,054	16,242	14,852	17,354	13,523	15,602	13,525	14,360	16,775
EUROPE:										
Bulgaria 5/	85	120	172	169	193	35	44	67	62	80
Greece	173	219	385	402	326	77	138	290	286	266
Italy	56	82	99	89	--	21	31	38	35	33
Rumania 5/	8	122	148	35	--	2	23	18	7	--
Spain	46	168	396	430	520	10	60	165	185	275
Yugoslavia	8	34	31	32	32	3	5	15	10	14
Total 4/	377	761	1,284	1,207	1,241	148	306	618	610	700
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	5,087	5,885	5,170	5,310	5,300	3,430	5,930	6,600	6,850	7,200
ASIA:										
Aden	--	18	41	28	--	--	12	24	14	25
Iran	453	463	625	640	665	171	186	280	320	330
Iraq	53	97	160	139	--	11	27	65	55	--
Israel	--	1	12	15	17	--	1	19	22	33
Syria	85	405	638	644	575	28	231	492	443	455
Turkey	667	1,458	1,544	1,559	1,557	249	624	600	825	825
Afghanistan	--	87	175	175	--	49	55	60	65	--
Burma	428	365	295	298	300	97	91	58	65	85
China, Mainland	7,038	12,740	14,200	14,800	15,000	2,855	4,920	7,000	8,500	8,000
India	6/ 24,204	16,463	19,996	19,825	19,700	6/ 5,348	3,404	4,425	4,100	3,800
Korea 7/	564	316	190	139	--	198	77	40	35	55
Pakistan	6/	3,167	3,563	3,306	3,305	6/	1,320	1,360	1,260	1,350
Thailand	16	89	105	104	--	7	32	50	50	--
Total 4/	33,805	35,728	41,631	41,758	41,866	9,038	10,996	14,507	15,784	15,178

SOUTH AMERICA:										
Argentina	770	1,308	1,585	1,325	1,300	289	557	783	460	--
Brazil	5,562	4,680	3,700	4,000	4,600	1,956	1,655	1,350	1,440	1,650
Colombia	98	163	174	220	350	23	69	100	150	250
Ecuador	40	38	45	45	--	13	11	16	14	--
Paraguay	111	153	143	150	--	40	59	51	45	--
Peru	428	488	610	605	--	379	450	505	521	513
Venezuela	50	35	--	--	--	11	13	30	29	37
Total 4/	7,060	6,870	6,312	6,400	7,115	2,711	2,816	2,837	2,661	2,967
AFRICA AND OCEANIA:										
Sudan	439	614	728	887	957	248	383	225	573	615
Belgian Congo	874	863	840	855	865	172	222	205	230	250
Rhodesia-Nyasaland	86	82	24	26	--	12	13	9	15	--
Kenya	--	73	85	85	--	13	11	10	14	15
Tanganyika	--	209	400	400	450	50	55	140	143	168
Uganda	1,477	1,574	1,617	2,014	1,565	281	291	292	334	275
Egypt	1,821	1,832	1,888	1,977	1,827	1,893	1,705	1,861	2,048	2,089
Morocco	1	9	17	19	16	8/	5	10	9	10
French Equatorial Africa	390	838	895	900	900	41	135	185	185	188
French West Africa	--	--	--	--	--	28	30	60	60	--
Mozambique	--	690	745	750	--	9/ 33	148	140	185	--
Nigeria	--	463	--	--	--	36	114	215	155	165
Angola	73	124	130	127	128	13	25	30	31	34
Union of South Africa	--	66	--	--	--	2	23	28	39	34
Australia	53	8	10	15	--	11	3	3	7	--
Total 4/	6,176	7,685	8,651	9,328	8,864	2,840	3,182	3,428	4,045	4,105
World total 4/	81,147	81,983	79,290	78,855	81,740	31,690	38,832	41,515	44,310	46,925
Foreign Free World 4/	41,140	40,239	45,965	46,618	45,974	12,219	13,818	16,835	17,348	16,906
Communist countries 4/	12,219	18,883	19,767	20,388	20,602	6,322	10,922	13,716	15,450	15,318

1/ Years refer to crop years beginning August 1, in which major portion of crop was harvested. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Production in bales of 478 pounds net prior to 1946 and 480 pounds thereafter. 4/ Includes estimates for minor-producing countries not listed above and countries for which statistics are not yet available. 5/ Figures for 1943 to date are not comparable with prewar figures because of boundary changes. 6/ Pakistan included with India. 7/ South Korea only after 1941. 8/ Less than 500. 9/ Exports.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U. S. agricultural attaches and Foreign Service officers, results of office research and related information.

Significantly, foreign production declined in 1959-60 for the first time since World War II, and at 32.2 million bales, is 0.6 million below 1958-59. Principal declines from last season were in Mexico, Mainland China, and India, mainly because of smaller acreage, adverse weather, or both. However, the opposite situation---larger acreage or improved weather conditions---resulted in larger crops in the U.S.S.R., Brazil, Pakistan, Colombia, Spain, the United Arab Republic, and several other countries. The larger production in some of these countries will be mostly used domestically. Therefore, the net effect of the production changes indicated above is a decline of about 0.5 million bales in foreign exportable surpluses.

Foreign Free World production for 1959-60 is currently estimated at 16.9 million bales, 0.4 million bales below the record of 17.3 million produced last season. Smaller production of upland-type cotton, mostly in Mexico, Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Uganda, accounts for much of the decline. This is partly offset by larger crops of upland types in South Brazil, where harvest will soon begin, and in Colombia, Spain, and several other countries. Some decline has also taken place in the production of extra-long staple cotton this season, mostly in the Karnak variety in Egypt. Indications are that production of Asiatic-type short staple cotton is also lower this season as further downward adjustments in India's crop are only partly offset by prospects for larger crops than a year earlier in Pakistan and Burma.

Aggregate production for Communist countries, mainly the Soviet Union and Mainland China, is now estimated at 15.3 million bales for 1959-60, down slightly from the 15.4 million for 1958-59. In the Soviet Union, reports on the harvest indicate larger cotton production than expected, as a result of favorable crop conditions. In contrast, Mainland China's 1959 crop was probably hurt by severe drought in many of its principal cotton-producing areas.

Present indications are that foreign cotton production next season--1960-61--will increase somewhat from the 1959-60 level. Early reports are that plantings may be larger in Mexico, Central America, Greece, Brazil, and a number of other countries. A combination of factors point to the possibility of an increase. Foremost among these factors are the strong demand by importing countries in the current season which has resulted in rapid marketing of foreign exportable surpluses, and the general rise in prices since last October. Various other factors could contribute to the increase, including continued government aids to cotton production in some countries, agricultural development programs already under way, and the relative importance of cotton exports as a source of foreign exchange.

EXTRA LONG STAPLE COTTON[1]: Free World production by countries and varieties, crop years beginning August 1, 1955-56 through 1959-60

Country and variety	Year beginning August 1				
	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/
Egypt					
Karnak	488	440	437	464	218
Menoufi 3/	62	171	407	736	853
Sudan					
Sakel and Lambert	392	582	165	524	580
Peru					
Pima and Karnak	70	108	107	126	123
United States					
American Egyptian	43	50	82	84	73
Aden					
Sakel	24	24	24	14	25
Other countries 4/	16	19	29	27	25
Total	1,095	1,394	1,251	1,975	1,897

1/ 1-3/8 inches and longer.
2/ Bales of 500 pounds gross weight.
3/ Includes small quantity of Giza 45 variety.
4/ Includes West Indies (Sea Island), Israel, Morocco, Puerto Rico, Somalia, and Yemen.

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The Commodity Summaries in this monthly supplemental issue of Foreign Crops and Markets are part of a series of reports on world crop and livestock production and trade which are released according to a schedule published at the beginning of each calendar year.

The country data are prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments; reports of agrocultural attaches and other U.S. representatives abroad; results of office research and other information. The Summaries of Production have been approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics.

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